

**IN THE DRAWINGS:**

Please amend Figures 16-18 as shown on the attached sheet.

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

~~Page 1, delete lines 4-7, and replace therewith:~~

*a2* --This application is a continuation of pending application Serial No. 09/229,990 filed January 14, 1999, which is a continuation of Serial No. 08/372,320 filed January 13, 1995, now US Patent No. 6,106,931, which is a continuation of Serial No. 08/088,520 filed July 7, 1993, now US Patent No. 5,411,696, which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/727,945 filed July 10, 1991, now abandoned.--

From page *24*, line 24 to page 25, line 25, please amend the specification to read as follows:

*a3* --As shown in FIG. 16, if the longitudinal length of the window glass 3 is L2, which is the ideal longitudinal length m, the molding 5 is formed along the peripheral edge of the window glass 3 so that the longitudinal length of the panel unit 2 conforms to an ideal length M. As further shown in FIG. 16, the molding 5 has a longitudinal width W. A distance H1 is defined between a first peripheral edge of the window glass 3 and the outer peripheral edge of the molding 5 and a distance H2 is defined between a second peripheral edge of the window glass and the corresponding outer peripheral edge of

*a3*

the molding 5. By moving the window glass 3 along a predetermined orbit with respect to the extrusion port 21, the in situ formed molding 5 of the panel unit 2 will always have ideal external dimensions, regardless of variations in the size of the window glass 3.

As shown in FIG. 17, even if the longitudinal length of the window glass 3 is  $L_1$ , which is less than the ideal longitudinal length  $m$ , the molding 5 is formed along the peripheral edge of the window glass 3 so that the longitudinal length of the panel unit 2 still conforms to the ideal length  $M$ . FIG. 17 shows that the length  $L_1$  of the window glass 3 is less than the ideal length  $m$  by the amount  $A$  (i.e., distances  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  of FIG. 17 are greater than distances  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  of FIG. 16) and the in situ molding 5 formed by moving the window glass 3 in a predetermined orbital path compensates for the difference  $A/2$  at each side of the window glass 3 to provide a panel unit 2 having the ideal external dimensions.

Further, as shown in FIG. 18, even if the longitudinal length of the window glass 3 is  $L_3$ , which is greater than the ideal longitudinal length  $m$ , the molding 5 is formed along the peripheral edge of the window glass 3 so that the longitudinal length of the panel unit 2 still conforms to the ideal constant length  $M$ . FIG. 18 shows that the length  $L_3$  of the window glass 3 is greater than the ideal length  $m$  by the

*a*<sup>3</sup>

amount B (i.e., distances H1 and H2 of FIG. 18 are less than distances H1 and H2 of FIG. 16) and the in situ molding 5 formed by moving the window glass 3 in a predetermined orbital path compensates for the difference B/2 at each side of the window glass 3 to provide a panel unit 2 having the ideal external dimensions.

As described above, even if there is a variation in the external dimension of the window glass 3, the molding 5 effectively compensates for the variation without departing from the ideal external dimension of the in situ formed molding 5, thereby permitting the consistent formation of panel units 2 having uniform external dimensions.--

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

*a*<sup>4</sup>

Please cancel claims 2-7 without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter thereof, and insert the following new claims:

*a*<sup>4</sup> --8. A method of manufacturing a panel unit comprising a panel and a directly extruded molding, comprising:

moving a peripheral edge of a panel along a predetermined orbital path with respect to an extrusion port of a molding die; and

simultaneously extruding a resin molding material directly onto the peripheral edge of the panel,